

WHILE naturally feeling gratified at the distinguished reception accorded to King Kalakaua in Japan—a reception which, notwithstanding his desire to travel incognito, he could not refuse—we cannot but express regret that His Majesty did not leave here fully provided by a special train of his Legislature, to travel with the suite that belongs to his rank. When we reflect on the attention shown by the Imperial Government of Japan to our King, we cannot but regret the fact that Hawaii occupies in effect a prouder position in the commonwealth of nations than does that country itself. Hawaii enjoys a perfect autonomy which, in consequence of former treaties to repress the intrusion of foreigners, either Japan or the great empire of China can claim, whilst within their territories the Consular Courts of foreign nations are allowed to exercise a jurisdiction which they derive directly from the governments of their own countries. No doubt the example of this Kingdom will be availed of by the Mikado and his ministers in their efforts to get rid of a system which must be a thorn in the side of so ancient and so important a monarchy. This feeling doubtless had something to do with the specially courteous and distinguished reception which our King has received in Japan.

We notice in papers published in the English language in Japan, remarks about the desirability of undeveloped territory there and discouraging to the emigration of Japanese to other countries. We are glad, however, to know that the visit of King Kalakaua has inspired the Emperor and his Government to listen favorably to propositions for the emigration of Japanese subjects to these islands. They desire to encourage the commerce of their country as well as its agriculture. Wishing to extend the influence of Japan in the Pacific they recognize, with an intelligent appreciation, the advantage of having a Japanese population and influence present here. With this end in view they propose to undertake the culture of sugar on these islands by the aid of Japanese capital and labor, and are quite well disposed to send at once some skilled laborers, with women and families, to become settlers here. We expect therefore to hear that these favorable tendencies in the minds of the leading people in Japan have been taken advantage of by our Commissioner of Immigration to secure from the Government a convention which will promote a general immigration of Japanese to Hawaii.

A protocol of a treaty with Japan has been received at the Foreign Office. Its provisions are in the direction above indicated and we hope that the opportunity to secure suitable conventions as to immigration has not been neglected.

THE U. S. S. Wachusett left San Francisco, on the 30th of March, partly under orders to cruise in search of the steamer "City of New York," that was behind her time so long as to awaken anxiety. It must have been an agreeable surprise to the officers of the Wachusett to see the City of New York steam out of our harbor, as their vessel steamed in.

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THE KING'S TOUR Around the World.

AMONG the incidents of the journey of His Majesty, when at sea on board the *Oceanic*, and sailing across the meridian of Honolulu, but a few degrees to the north of this Archipelago; conversation of the royal party and travelling friends, turning upon the home feeling that sprung up in Hawaiian hearts, yearning for their loved shores, when thus passing them as it were. And His Majesty touched with reminiscences of his Kingdom, his people and his Queen, especially the latter, such a tender expression to his home domestic feelings, that a little poetic emotion, there and then present, shaped the faithful, royal emotion into the following lines. We accept them, not only as a gift of emotion from the King on the high seas, but also to all his people.

SONNET.

KALAKAUA TO KAPIOLANI.

(The Island King to His Queen.)

WRITTEN ON BOARD THE OCEANIC, FEB. 16, 1881.

Divided by the main, I look to thee,
On northern of Honolulu, in lat. 32° 16' 18" N.

To catch a glimpse of yonder shore,
My eager eyes I strain;

When back I turn, my homeward way,
I find that I was there—no more!

No more I'll care to roam,
How long you'll hold me back?

The surf, its silvery crest display,
Oh that far shore, I love—

When back I turn, my homeward way,
No more I'll care to roam.

Dear waiting one, I think of thee,
The noble words you speak!

How long you'll hold me back?
How long you'll hold me back?

When, then I cannot meet you now,
Divided by the main;

Let me tell you fondly how,
I hope we'll meet again.

Oh, life like this, so long and true,
My devious way will show;

And when the rounded world I view,
Thy love is my reward.

Arrival at Yokohama.

THE *Oceanic* steamed into Yokohama very early on the morning of the 10th of March, the eager look-out from the deck of the steamer could count forty-two of war and large steamers at anchor in the bay. The Hawaiian flag had been hoisted to the main and had floated in morning breeze but a few moments, when a brilliant display of bunting, arched in front of the main, and from main to water's edge, with the flag of Hawaii flying at the main of every one, at the same time the shrill boatwains' pipes piped lively over the waters, as minute boats coursed up rigging and masts, and on the yards of their several masts, manned them in splendid style, and when the steamer was passing in review, and shore joined with guns in a royal salute of welcome.

On the day following their arrival, the royal party were escorted to the Imperial Theatre, Shinjima. Twenty-eight carriages were required to take the train of Imperial Princes and Princesses, and high dignitaries, who formed the escort of His Majesty the King. One thousand globe shaped lanterns were displayed in front of and around the theatre; and each one had the Imperial Japanese flag, and the Royal Hawaiian standard painted on them. Every walk, and every tree in the spacious theatre garden was hung with illuminated globes, every corridor and lobby was lined with them; and the interior of the theatre

ceased, and the swarming sampans had pulled and paddled out of sight. The approaching launch bore a forked white flag with a red ball in the centre and an Imperial launch with the Admiral on board. The royal standard of Hawaii was now run up to the main. Again a grand salute poured forth from every war-ship, and chief answered chief right royally in Yokohama bay.

Admiral Nakamura of the Royal Japanese Navy, came on board, and communicating with the gentlemen of His Majesty's suite, conveyed to them His Imperial Majesty's wish that his royal brother of Hawaii would be the guest of the Sovereign of Japan during all of his stay on Japanese soil.

His Majesty consented to waive his incognito and become the guest of the Emperor of Japan, as King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Eight state boats or barges, followed the steam launch, and bore the King and suite with baggage and attendants to the Imperial summer seat Noge Yama.

As the royal party landed and proceeded on their way, they were greeted on all sides with enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. At every crossing they past, along two miles of route, the Japanese and Hawaiian flags were suspended from lofty poles on either side, that leaned over almost touching trucks, so that the Imperial white banner and the cross and bars of Hawaii, blended their folds together over the heads of the passing cortege.

After a ceremonious reception at the grand entrance of the Palace, His Majesty was escorted to magnificent chambers and parlor, used as Imperial apartments that were superbly tapestried, with ebony and gold furniture, with most elaborate arabesques, with palatial chandeliers, with doors of enamel and gold; and the burnished gold and glossy lacquered and enameled surfaces reflected the surprise and delight of our royal party.

His Majesty's suite was also provided with apartments in the Palace.

Prince Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya, waited on our travellers.

He pointed out the marvels of the Imperial summer seat, and as the royal party expressed their unqualified delight; they were assured that this was but the threshold of the Imperial palatial glories.

The royal party after spending the night at Noge Yama, the following day at 11 o'clock A. M., by express train for Tokyo, distant 18 miles, and on arrival were received by four Imperial Princes, who accompanied His Majesty and suite to the Palace. His Imperial Japanese Majesty met King Kalakaua in the ante hall of the Palace, and welcomed him to Japan with marked cordiality. The King was then conducted to the saloon of the Empress, where he was received with distinguished courtesy and amiable attention. After a few hours repose, His Majesty the King, was informed by an Imperial Prince of His Imperial Majesty's approach, to return the visit of the King of Hawaii in his apartments.

Our Hawaiian royal party were highly impressed with the admirable order of the Imperial Palace at Tokyo. The magnificent park grounds seemed to be swarming with attendants, and all dressed in European fashion, of good style and quality of garments. An admirable system of service seemed to regulate the government of the palace. Everybody and everything scrupulously clean, and all work and service carried on without any noise or confusion.

On the morning after arrival at Tokyo the Hawaiian visitors were surprised to find that a fall of snow, had occurred during the night, to the depth of 4 inches, and had covered the Palace Park with a complete mantle of white. Soon they observed some laborers with pieces of matting about 6 feet long, and with pieces of bamboo at each end, a simple contrivance for removing rubbish, and in a few hours, not a speck of snow was to be seen in the park.

This beautiful palace is shaped like a letter H, with a central line of edifice, and two wings of about the same length. The Imperial walls are black, and black and gold in glossy mineral appearance, where, as the expression of Japanese Imperial taste. The walls of the palace chambers are not papered, but draped or tapestried with exquisite patterns of muslin and silk. Superb ebony and gold wardrobes and beaufets, adorn the spacious chambers and parlors. English fire-grates, with polished marble or steel mantels are in all the apartments. Numerous French and Swiss clocks of beautiful and elaborate designs, afford ample opportunity to note the flight of time in this palace of delights.

One thing of beauty especially attracted the attention of our royal tourists, was the regal Camellia, so superb and perfect in its chosen home. In all parts of the palace upon *etageres* and stately beaufets, they beheld lofty lacquered vases, in which were camellias, as large as saucers, cream tinted and waxen white, like marvellous productions of the most consummate art. This royal flower ought to attain all its perfection of beauty in Hawaii, and we hope that one of the results of His Majesty's visit to Japan, will be the cultivation of the camellia; so that should a Japanese Emperor, or Imperial Prince come this way, they will be pleased to be greeted by the queenly flower of their own home. Also a wonderful variety of miniature plants in vases of the size of a teacup, and a great variety where observed.

In one chamber, the King and suite found four perfect billiard tables of the latest patterns set apart for their use. In another apartment a grand piano of the finest tone. Pictures, objects of virtu, bric a brac, and curios of the rarest quality in great profusion. And the physical comforts of the travellers were admirably provided for. Fanciful dishes, yet of excellent taste, were in profusion on the dining table; and in their private rooms, each one of the party found costly lacquered trays loaded with a variety of bounties, which they supposed could not be found outside of Paris. All the table service used was of solid gold or silver ware.

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was in a blaze of light. It was estimated that over 3000 of these brilliant illuminated lanterns decorated the great theatre, and were an especial display, marvellous even to Japanese eyes, in honor of King Kalakaua's visit.

The centre of the dress circle, an Imperial reservation, capable of seating 50 persons, was fitted up and decorated most superbly. The programme in English and Japanese printed on white satin with gold fringe, the Japanese Imperial and the Royal Hawaiian flags interwoven in colors. The Imperial and Royal Standards decorating the centre of the circle; and also the front of the stage. Elaborate lacquered tables were placed before the royal party, and loaded with sweetmeats, and cordials and cigars; all the gentlemen smoking, and indulging in a pose of ease and sans facon, not permitted at the Palace. His Majesty was in evening full dress, and decorated with the star of the order of Kalakaua. The Princes present each wore a single star of decoration.

The impression produced by this audience of wealthy Japanese, was that a high order of intelligence pervaded the company. A large number of spectacles and eyeglasses were observed, on what appeared to be very studious faces. All well dressed, and no vulgar, or clamorous applauding or hissing of the passing cortege.

The make-up and personal appearance of the Princesses there present, call forth a few enthusiastic remarks from our correspondent. They are described as having very fair, pearly and transparent complexion, with high arched eye brows, a great sweetness and beauty of expression, and dressed very tastefully in soft, yet brilliant silks; and with a dazzling sparkle of brilliants around their beautiful necks, and in the lobes of their shell tinted ears.

On the stage, our travellers saw fairies floating through the air like butterflies, and a terrific giant fighting with about fifty warriors; and His Majesty was delighted with the oddity and marvellous variety of the performance.

A succeeding day, His Imperial Majesty of Japan, entertained His Hawaiian Majesty at a grand state dinner, for which 238 covers were laid. On this occasion all the Imperial Princes and Princesses of the Court were present. (Will give fuller particulars in Saturday's issue.)

On the subject of religious matters and the establishment of Christianity in Japan, to which His Majesty paid an earnest and intelligent attention, he was met with the following information in respect to the First Christian church in Yokohama. "On the return of Commodore Perry from making his treaty with Japan, and on touching at the Sandwich Islands, the native Christians of Honolulu made up a contribution of \$1000 towards building the first Christian Church in Japan. This money was first entrusted to the Rev. B. L. Combs, Rev. M. S. Boston, subsequently the funds were passed over by a vote of the Sandwich Islands Christians to the reformed Dutch church Board of missions in New York, which board had established a mission in Japan. With this beginning, from Hawaiian Christians, and additional funds from some private sources, the Hon. Townsend Harris, U. S. Minister to Japan, obtained a promise of a grant of land for the uses of a Protestant Christian Church from the Japanese Government; and the result was a fine church building, standing on what is known as Commodore Perry's Treaty grounds, near the principal landing at Yokohama. This the first Protestant Christian Church in Japan, organized March 10th, 1852. Since that time no less than fifty Protestant Christian Churches have been organized in different parts of Japan, under various missions."

His Majesty the King accepted an invitation to visit the First Church of Yokohama on their anniversary, the 10th of March, to which the people of his Kingdom had so liberally contributed, many years ago. His Majesty visited the Star in the East Lodge, of F. M., on the same day. The King and suite went by special train.

We must pass by for the present, a very interesting description of His Majesty's visits to the College of the Imperial Guard; also the Imperial Engineering College.

On the afternoon of March 12th, His Majesty the King was received in grand audience by His Majesty the Emperor, at the Private Palace; the Imperial Prince and Princesses in attendance. It was the occasion of the presentation to the Emperor of the portrait of His Majesty the King, and of Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani.

His Majesty the King was presented with two Japanese armors of ancient style, made of the best steel; visors and all polished; very curious, and of largest size. His Majesty the King received a multitude of presents from various quarters; and must have felt keenly the situation in having nothing to return. He should have gone as a King, with a royal outfit, and presents for Eastern Princes.

When the King and his suite visited the Royokwan Mansion, in a grand park, in Tokyo, the grounds were illuminated by over 4,000 Japanese globe lanterns; and the King and suite were robed in very rich Japanese court costumes, provided expressly for this occasion.

On the 14th of March the King was presented with the grand cross of the Imperial Japanese order of Kris-antham, by the hands of His Imperial Majesty of Japan; and on the 15th the Emperor, Emperor, and the King, and was decorated by His Majesty of Hawaii with the Grand Cross of Kamamehameha. A number of Japanese decorations have been sent to Hawaii.

We have only glanced at many interesting and important incidents during the King's sojourn of ten days, given in addition to those we clip from Yokohama foreign journals, whilst a guest of the Emperor of Japan at Tokyo; and many we must pass by for the present. But one we must mention as gratifying to our editorial and journalistic amour propre, and we trust will be pleasing to our friends. Some incidents attending the King's departure from Hawaii; the loyal ovation of Kobalans; and especially the incident of the bearing of the King on the shoulders of his people, through the surf by torchlight, were discussed in the grand banquet hall of the Palace of Akasaka; and the ADVERTISER, of Honolulu, that had been thoughtfully transmitted to, and carefully read by, gentlemen of the Imperial household, was quoted as authority in speaking of the story. His Imperial Majesty was much gratified to be informed of this demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty to his royal guest, when at home; and we are commanded to forward regularly two copies of the P. C. ADVERTISER to the Secretary of His Imperial Majesty's Household; so that we may be enabled, as faithful chroniclers, to keep His Imperial Majesty, and the Imperial Princes, correctly advised in respect to Hawaiian affairs.

EXTRACTS FROM JAPANESE JOURNALS.—ARRIVAL AT YOKOHAMA.

ABOUT half-past seven this morning the *Oceanic* was signalled, and immediately there were signs of activity among the shipping, as it was observed that the steamer flew the Hawaiian flag. The Mitsui Bishi steamers hastily decked their rigging with bunting; and as the vessel threaded her way through the shipping, the yards of the men-of-war were manned and a salute of twenty-one guns fired in honor of King Kalakaua.

The King of Hawaii, physically is a fine man, tall and stout, with very intelligent features. His Majesty made himself particularly sociable during the passage, conversing freely with all, and so made many friends.

His Majesty landed at the Port Admiral's office, Benton, at 9.30 A.M., where he was received by several Japanese of distinction, including members of the Imperial family and Prince Date. The King was dressed in plain clothing, and protected from the cold by a large ulster. At 10.45 the King left Benton for Noge Yama, a detachment of marines being drawn up at the gate of exit from the Port Admiral's office, and a naval band played as the carriage passed out. An immense crowd lined the road to Noge Yama.

His Majesty the King of Hawaii arrived here yesterday (Friday) morning at 8 A.M., in the *Oceanic*. As the steamer moved up to her anchorage, the men-of-war in harbor directed ship and manned their guns, and the Russian and Japanese vessels also cheering heartily as the *Oceanic* passed them. His Majesty was visited on board by Mr. Hachisuka, ex-Daimyo of Awa, Admiral Nakamura, Mr. Ishibashi, Secretary of the Foreign Office and others, as well as by the Russian Admiral and Staff. He subsequently embarked in the Emperor's State barge and proceeded to the Port Admiral's Office, where he was received by Mr. Date, ex-Daimyo of Uwajima, Mr. Hijikata, Vice Minister of the Household Department, Mr. Sannomiyama, Mr. Nagasaki, several Naval and Military officers. Mr. R. Irwin, Consul for Hawaii in Japan, and Mr. Stevens, secretary of the U. S. Legation also waited on His Majesty.

Admiral's Office His Majesty proceeded in a state carriage to the Summer Palace at Isayama, which had been placed at his disposal by the Emperor. He was there visited by H. I. H. Prince Fushimi, Mr. Uyeno, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and many other officials of high rank. To-day (Saturday) he proceeded to Tokyo by the 12 o'clock train and was met at Shinjima terminus by four Imperial Princes, who accompanied him first to an audience with His Majesty the Emperor and afterwards to their own homes, whence he ultimately proceeded to the Yenryokwan, which has been prepared for his reception during the period of his sojourn here. The King's name is Kalakaua, which may be translated, "The day of battle." His Majesty is nearly fifty years old, having been born in 1831. In personal appearance he is about the middle height, thickset, but of really handsome personal appearance. His complexion is not darker than that of an ordinary Japanese.—*The Japan Daily Mail*.

SOME of our fellow citizens are a good deal exercised about the reception accorded to the King of Hawaii, but it seems to us that Japan has very little choice in the matter. Her guest is either royal or not royal, and if the former, would it be either hospitable or expedient to tell him in so many words that there are kings and kings, and that he is just a little below the degree at which recognition of rank ceases to be possible? If His Majesty were a cannibal or a Zulu there might be some grounds for the predictions of ridicule to be presently incurred by Japan, as well as for the outcry against unnecessary expenditure raised by certain well-meaning but somewhat petulant folk. He happens, however, to be a most agreeable and accomplished gentleman, and a dignified one to boot; a gentleman who was for two months the honored guest of the United States, and to whom the President of a country which in point of wealth and importance could afford to carry a good deal of weight in a race with the states of the old world, did not hesitate to accord Royal honors.—*The Japan Daily Mail*.

AT THE AKASAKA PALACE.

The *Mainichi Shinbun*, writes as follows:—His Majesty the King of Hawaii went, as we stated was his intention, to the Akasaka Palace on the 11th inst. at 2 p. m. where he had an interview with His Majesty the Emperor. Refreshments were not served, and the conversation was of the political administration of Japan and Hawaii. The King left at about three o'clock. He was to have visited the national exhibition again that morning, but the visit was postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather. The King studies his people greatly, and has long paid great attention to sanitary affairs. He has established a lazaretto on the island of Molokai, under proper official superintendence. The patients all receive medical treatment and are also engaged in such employment as they are acquainted with. Thus they can be cured of their disease, while at the same time they can earn a livelihood. The *Kihai Biyoin* (Leprosy Hospital) at Tokio, sent a present of a quantity of medicines used in curing leprosy to Hawaii, through the Japanese Consul in that country, in November 1879, having himself of the visit of the King, Mr. Goto Shobun, the president of the said hospital, sent his son, Shochoku, to the *Oceanic*, on the 9th inst. to inquire whether these had proved efficacious or not. The son had an interview with the Chief Commissioner of Colonial Affairs of Hawaii, after which His Majesty received him in audience, and thanked him for the present. He put many questions as to the origin of leprosy, the methods of curing it, &c., to which his interviewer gave minute answers and presented a pamphlet, written in English, containing explanations about this disease. His Majesty read it through, and expressed much pleasure with it saying that should he ever visit Hawaii, he (the King) would be glad to extend him every possible assistance during his stay.

We understand that His Majesty Kalakaua, King of Hawaii, who is the grand master of Freemasonry in his own kingdom, has consented to meet the Masonic Fraternity of Yokohama and Tokio on Monday evening, when a ball will be given in his honor at the Masonic hall. The ball, however, will have nothing of an official character, and will be strictly limited to the subscribers and their friends. We are requested to add for the information of non-resident as well as resident masons that they may secure their names being added to the subscription list, which is now being circulated, by sending a note to any one of the leading members of the craft, whose names can be ascertained by a reference to the directory.—*The Japan Gazette*, March 10th.

THE MASONIC BALL.

The Masonic Hall has perhaps never been better filled than it was last night, owing to the anticipated visit of His Majesty the King of Hawaii. On receipt of the sad news of the assassination of the Emperor of Russia, His Majesty telegraphed his inability to attend. For the same reason no officials were present. The programme was, however, carried out, and we can congratulate the Fraternity on a most successful evening.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—On the 12th at 10 a. m. His Majesty the King left the

Oceanic for the paper mill at Oji. He was accompanied by Messrs. Hachisuka and Date, in his carriage, and escorted by Colonels Judd and Armstrong, their Excellencies Sano, Minister of Finance, Hijikata, Assistant Vice Minister of the Imperial Household, and several other Japanese officials. His Majesty arrived at the mill at 11.10 a. m. and was received by His Imperial Highness Higashi Fushimi no Miya, and several officials of the Foreign Affairs, who awaited him. After a short rest he inspected all the machinery and buildings, and visited the workshops of the *Seishi Kienisha* (Paper Factory) in the afternoon. On his way back he called at the country seat of Mr. Shibunawa at Asakayama, where a supper was given. His Majesty returned to his residence at little after sunset. As he is to leave on the 16th inst., it is said that he is to proceed to the Imperial Palace on the 14th inst. at noon to the Emperor. The *Daijia* and *Sangi* will, we bid farewell. His Majesty in the evening, he gave an entertainment to the *Oceanic* on the 15th inst., when there was an exhibition of fireworks.

The *Hochi Shinbun* informs that on the evening of the 5th inst., the princess of the blood, the *Daijia*, *Sangi*, and other officials went to the residence of His Majesty the King of Hawaii, where an entertainment, including an exhibition of conjuring, was given. Several Japanese were also performed. On the 6th inst., His Royal Highness was to visit the National Exhibition.

IMPERIAL COURT NEWS.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—His Majesty the Emperor, accompanied by Mr. Yoneda, one of the Imperial chamberlains, left the Palace at 3.30 a. m. on the 8th inst. and arrived at the Hibiyia parade ground at 10 o'clock.

His Majesty the King of Hawaii, with a Minister of his Household Department, arrived at the residence of the Emperor at a little past 10, and had an interview with the Emperor in a tent, during which the military band played. After a short interval, their Majesties the Emperor and the King went out on horseback, followed by their Imperial Highnesses Arisugawa-no-Miya, Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya, Fushimi-no-Miya, Kishi-Shirakawa-no-Miya, their Excellencies Sanjo the Prime Minister; Okuma, Oki, Terashima, Yamagata, Ito, Kuroda, Yamada, Privy Counsellors; Tokudaiji, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, and many high Military officers, and His Excellency the Hawaiian Minister of the Royal Household Department. They rode round the parade ground, after which they witnessed the review from a tent. The King left at about 11.10, bidding adieu to the Emperor in the tent, and the Emperor shortly afterwards returned to the Palace. On the 7th inst. the Emperor presented some "Yamato-dashi" (valuable Japanese brocade) and several other gifts to the King of Hawaii. The King accompanied by His Imperial Highness Fushimi-no-Miya, visited the Government Printing Office on the morning of the 7th inst. It is said that the royal guest will leave for China by an English steamer on the 10th inst.—*Japan Daily Mail*, March 16.

His Majesty the King of Hawaii proposes to leave Japan on the 16th inst. He was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at noon today. This evening the King will be present at a ball given by the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master and the Masonic Fraternity of Yokohama.

JAPANESE RESOURCES.

Another chart shows, with painful distinctness, the vast tracts of soil that remain totally uncultivated in Japan; not more than 10 per cent. of the country, it is said, being made to produce anything towards the support of the inhabitants. The choice bits only appear to have been selected for the growth of cereals, the vegetables, the cultivation of silk and cotton, and in the large plains or mountain districts land suited for the rearing of cattle and the production of fruit, vegetables or corn is permitted to lie unworked and waste. A model of a valley in Kiso, made of wood, is not only an excellent specimen of the peculiar genius of the people among whom we live, as a model of art, but it is a model of the country, forcibly than the map referred to, the very small proportion, compared with the whole, of soil utilised for agricultural, pastoral or any other purpose. This model is said to have been drawn to a scale; and a careful view of it will enable a person to form a fairly accurate idea of the natural features of that part of the country. Miniature houses represent the villages and towns, green trees the forests, and small brown patches the ground under cultivation. The roads appear to be rough and narrow, and so no doubt the difficulty of transit is much to do with the very small proportion of land made productive. If King Kalakaua could see this country, we think he would be struck by the enormous extent of the maps and models in the third building devoted to agriculture at the exhibition will be sufficient for His Majesty to see the fruitlessness and utter absurdity of asking the people to abandon the vast natural wealth undeveloped in Japan.—*Japan Gazette*.

Foreign News.

Gladstone's Irish Land Bill is likely to pass in the House of Commons; 90 of the 103 Irish members voted for it on its second reading. The *Saturday Review* says of it: "Practically the Bill throws the soil of Ireland into the hands of a Land Commission, who as tenants, charged with an annuity to landlords."

Bradlaugh has been re-elected at Northampton by a narrow majority.

Lord Beaconsfield has been seriously ill, and his condition still (April 9th) caused great anxiety. Two physicians were in attendance on him all night.

The Duke of Argyll has retired from the Cabinet, disagreeing with the Land Bill. It is reported that Lord Cardington will be his successor.

O'Donnell has given details of the attempt on the Mansion House. He says that there were six men engaged in the plot. It was decided that if the Governor had refused, vengeance was to be wreaked somewhere. The Lord Mayor was selected, because he, although himself an Irishman, was a strong advocate of coercion, and voted for it. In a box were 100 pounds of Giant powder, and the box was bound with the strongest hoop iron. At the Egyptian Hall side of the Mansion House, where the attempt was made, three policemen on guard around the semi-circle which is there formed by George Street and St. Swithen's Lane. Each officer patrols his post every four minutes. Coleman took the box under his arm and walked close behind an officer until he came to a niche in the built-up window. Coleman rapidly conveyed the box to the niche, reaching over an iron rail to do so, and placing a piece of carpet on the base of the niche to deaden the sound of the box as it fell upon it. He then gave the box an inward slant, so that the force of the concussion would be directed inward. He cut through the powder in a minute and a half, or about a minute before the policeman would have returned. As he left he met a woman and child, Coleman joined his accomplices, who waited a few blocks away for the report, but the woman observed the fuse on fire, and the policeman, whom she summoned, met it when about a couple of inches from the powder, and saved the Mansion House.

Great floods had again occurred in Spain. Both Seville and Malaga were, at one time, in imminent danger, and much loss of life had happened in the submerged districts.

The terms to be submitted to Greece and Turkey by the Great Powers are fixed upon, and it is said that Greece has received positive intimation that if she does not accept them she will get no national aid in the event of war with Turkey. The Greek Government are straining

every nerve to be prepared for war, and there can be little doubt that both Greeks and Turks would much rather fight it out, if assured that on-lookers would let them alone.

Commencing on the afternoon of Sunday, April 3rd, a series of earthquakes of 878,000 tons of Seis, almost entirely destroying the principal town, and many others. It is believed that out of the 70,000 inhabitants of the island, one tenth were killed by being buried under falling buildings, and that twice as many more are more or less injured. About 30,000 people were left without shelter. One marvellous escape is recorded. A woman who was buried under ruins 52 hours was recovered alive, having in the meantime, given birth to a child. In the town of Kastro, which contained 4,000 inhabitants, only 150 were known to be alive.

In Russia the appointment of Gen. Ignatieff to a portfolio, and that of Gen. Tchernichev to Governor of Olenburg, are regarded as indicating a strong Slavonic and reactionary tendency on the part of the new Czar. It is probable that he recognizes that the cultivation of a strong national feeling is the best safeguard against the spread of Nihilist doctrine. The murder of the late Czar has caused a reaction of public sentiment, and the assassination of the Emperor is held to be a crime of the highest order.

Public funds of the present Czar. The trial of the late Czar's assassins was going on at St. Petersburg. The court was composed of the Emperor, the Emperor's wife, and the Emperor's children. The prisoners made statements, and confessed themselves conspirators, and confessed that they had planned the murder of the Emperor. They claimed that their wish was to gain their freedom in that way, they were not religiously obliged to adopt terrorist measures.

The terms of peace which Chile proposes to enforce on Peru, are a cessation of territory; a war indemnity in money, and one-half the revenue of the port of Callao, and the island of Chincha, to cover all expenses of the war, and claims of Chileans for vessels destroyed, and for losses through being expelled from Peru and Bolivia. Chile is to hold the guns of Callao, until the indemnity is paid, and to have the right to maintain a force of 10,000 men on Peruvian soil for the same period. Peru and Bolivia are now joined under one government.

When the City of New York sailed from San Francisco, the Missouri, at Omaha, and entirely submerged the lower-lying part of the city. In the neighborhood of Council Bluffs, 5,000 people were rendered homeless by the flood, and the river was doing considerable damage to railway and other works.

Fire fires have been burning in some of the Leadville mines.

On Thursday, April 7th, Messrs. Moody and Sankey held their last service in San Francisco, at the church of the Rev. Dr. Stone. Mr. Moody, the author of the service, had a large audience that he had, on his arrival, set his heart on freeing the Y. M. C. A. from a debt of nearly \$84,800, by which it was burdened. He had received promises to the extent of \$78,000, conditional on the rest being raised, and also a promise of \$6,000 from one person, for future Evangelistic work, on the same condition. He had also received promises to the extent of \$100 each, then another \$500, and before the meeting closed the whole \$8,000 had been secured.

The attorney for Mr. Whitehead, the secret of whose torpedoes was purchased by the British Government some years ago, but refused by the Government of the United States, has preferred a writ of habeas corpus to the court, and his case has been obtained by improper means by U. S. Naval officers, and asks that the drawings of the torpedo be given up, and the U. S. Navy forbidden to use the invention. Commander John A. B. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, acknowledges having had the information voluntarily sent to him by naval officers, but says he does not know whether or not it is in his power to give it up. He is of the opinion that it was not only the right but the duty of every officer of the navy to make himself acquainted with every means of warfare to be used by the possible enemies of his country, provided always that he does not corrupt any employee, and says the owners of secrets are bound to take care of them, but his Department is bound to get hold of them whenever they can.

Thomas Carlyle has, by his will, given the books he used when writing the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Frederic the Great, to the Harvard University.

Commander J. C. McDougal, U. S. N., Inspector of Lighthouses for the Pacific coast, was, with a friend, Mr. Balter, and one of the se